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Genoa, June 28. *N. S.*

THE last Advices from Spain say, that Admiral Baker was arrived at Barcelona, with a great Convoy of Corn-Ships from Taranto, and had taken in his Passage a French Man of War, carrying sixty Guns, and a small Privateer of the same Nation. These Letters add, that on the Arrival of General Stanhope, an infinite number of People met him at the Water-side, and attended him with their Acclamations to Court, where he was very graciously received by their most Catholick Majesties. It appears by the Particulars of the Enemy's Expedition on Sardinia, that the Duke of Tursis hath lost all the Transports, and fifteen hundred Men, four hundred of whom were taken Prisoners when they landed in Sardinia, and the rest were taken on Board the Transports: The Allies found also in those Vessels nine hundred Barrels of Powder, nine large Pieces of Cannon, several Mortars, and a great quantity of Provisions and Ammunition, with which Sir John Norris hath continued his Voyage to Barcelona. The Duke of Tursis is returned to this Port very much indisposed, and a dangerous Sickness rages among the Troops that are on Board his Gallies. We have Advice, that seven English Men of War which are cruising off of Thoulon, have taken three French Vessels, two of which they have sent into Port-Mahon, and the other is brought in here.

Vienna, June 28. *N. S.* The Marquis Balbi, who has resided here several Years as Envoy-Extraordinary from the Republick of Genoa, has taken his Audience of Leave of the Imperial Family, and sets out next Week for Italy. Monsieur Spinola is named by the Republick to succeed him in that Character. We are again alarmed with News from Hungary of the Plague's being begun at Comora, Leze, and other Places within seven Leagues of Presburg. Physicians are sent from hence to examine into the Distemper, which, it is supposed, proceeds from the unwholesom Food of the Inhabitants, the Country being reduced by the War to the most extream Misery. The Deputy of the Malecontents, who was imprisoned at Presburg, is released, but hath chosen rather to enter into the Service of his Imperial Majesty, than return to Prince Ragotski. The Marquis Cusani, and Lieutenant General Virmont are to set out next Week for Hungary; the first is to command the Cavalry, and the other the Infantry in that Kingdom. Mareschal Heister will follow them to the Army within few days. The last Advices from Bender say, that the King of Sweden was concerting Measures, together with the Cham of Crim-Tartary, and the Palatin of Kiovie, (who are lately arrived there) to raise Troops, in order to enter into Poland; and that his Swedish Majesty had dispatched a Lieutenant-Colonel to the Ottoman Port, to complain of the Grand Visier, and to desire a Loan of Mony of the Sultan. We are also informed from Constantinople, that this Lieutenant-Colonel had found Means, without addressing himself to the Visier, to deliver his Master's Letters to the Sultan, who appeared much surprized at the Contents; but immediately sent for the Visier, and ordered him to acquaint the Officer, that though his Coffers were at present low, yet he would order some Mony to be delivered him for the private Occasions of his Swedish Majesty.

From the Camp at Vimy, July 10. *N. S.* A great Convoy of Bread, and other Provisions came yesterday to the Camp from Tournay, being joined on the March by the several Detachments that were posted on the Road for the security of our Communication during the Siege. All the other detached Troops being likewise come into the Line, and the Entrenchments levelled, the two Armies marched this Morning; and that commanded by the Duke of Marlborough is encamped with the Left at Montauban, and the Right at Telu; that of the Prince of Savoy extends from the Left at Telu, to the Right at the Opening of the Plain between the Scarpe and the River of Lens. By our next March, (which will be to Morrow, if the continuance of the Rain we have had for some Days past do not prevent it.) we shall see what Motions the Enemy make, on which our future Operations will chiefly depend.

Brussels, July 12. *N. S.* Letters from the Camp at Wimy of yesterday, bring an Account that the Confederate Army broke up on the 10th in the Morning from Viry, in order to advance towards Arras, and encamped that Night with the Right at Neuveville, near the Source of the River of Lens, and the Left at Montauban, in which situation the Army was obliged to halt yesterday, by reason of the great Rains. The Enemy having perceived this March of the Allies, made a Movement behind Arras, and extended their Left to Wailli near that City, and their Right at St. Martin. The Rains having continued with violence all this Day, 'tis scarce believed our Army could make any further Motion.

From the Camp at Villar Boulin, July 14 *N. S.* On the 11th we were obliged to halt at Vimy, for the coming up of our Baggage and the Bread-Waggons, which had been retarded in their March by the badness of the Roads, occasioned by the Rains which have continued several Days; but they were so well secured by a Rear-Guard of thirty squadrons, that the Enemy, tho' they had made several Bridges over the Scarpe, did not think fit to attempt any thing either upon them or upon our March the next Day, when we came to this Camp, which is extended from the Right upon the Source of the Lave to the Left upon the River of Lens, with the Scarpe before us, where our Situation is such that our Parties are at Liberty to make Incursions into the Enemy's Country from the Boulonnois to Picardy. The Mareschal de Villars being joined by the Detachments commanded by the Chevalier de Luxemburg and Monsieur de Broglio, and having likewise drawn out the Garrisons of Condé, Quesnoy, Valenciennes and Cambray, has made a Movement with his Army, and encamped behind the new Lines from Arras along the Crinchon towards Miramont, by which Situation it being impracticable either to attack them or invest Arras, we are making the Dispositions for the Siege of Bethune; the Troops appointed for that Service are ordered to march to Morrow and invest the Place on all sides, they consist of six and twenty Battalions and eighteen Squadrons, the former commanded by General Schulembourg and General Fagel, and the latter by Lieutenant-General Wood.

Hague, July 11. *N. S.* The Deputies employed in the Negotiations with the Ministers of France, having held several Conferences with the Pensionary Heinsius, and the Imperial and British Ministers, are this Afternoon set out for Gertruydenberg. On the 9th Instant the Deputies of the States-General, who were sent into Flanders, made a Report of the Success of their Commission. The States of Holland and Westfriezland will assemble the latter end of the next Week. Our last Advices from the Army say, that the Enemy had finished their Lines from Pont d'Ugy to Miramont on the Encre, which it is said are rendred impracticable. We have Advice by an Express from Genoa, that the Design of the Duke of Tursis on Sardinia had miscarried; that besides four hundred Men who were made Prisoners at their Landing, Sir John Norris had taken eleven of their Vessels of Transport.

Hague, July 15. *N. S.* Yesterday in the Evening Messieurs Buys and Vander-Dussen returned from Gertruydenberg. This Morning they made a Report of their Negotiations, and have had a Conference with the Imperial and British Ministers. The French Ministers, since the Departure of those Deputies, have dispatched another Courier to Versailles. We have this Day received Advice, that the Allies have invested Bethune. There is a Report that we have taken a French Man of War in the Mediterranean, having on board three hundred thousand Crowns, bound for Constantinople. Count Zinzendorf set out this Evening for the Army. An Express from the Texel hath brought Advice of the safe Arrival of the Fleet from India, consisting of twenty Sail, of which five are English and fifteen Dutch.

Portsmouth